

ROUND TABLE ONLY SHOWS WIDE SPLIT

(Continued from First Page.)

"labor charter" which Mr. Gompers himself presented to the National Industrial Conference is essentially a document of moral and ethical significance. It calls for a "living wage" and the postulate that "labor is not a commodity."

Without knowing it, Mr. Gompers differs with the radicals mainly as to the means of bringing about "the day of emancipation," but not as to the end. What could be more drastic, for instance, than the declaration which Mr. Gompers himself indorses, that "the industry which cannot pay a living wage does not deserve to exist, and should not be permitted to exist?"

The employing classes are not unaware of what is in the mind of labor. They know the challenge, and are determined to meet it. There is a sinister touch to the way in which the two forces line up, ready for fight, and each confident of its strength. Nothing stands out in the conference more clearly than this. The story of the round-table is being revealed in the private views of each side. On the side of the employers, there is a conviction that fundamental principles are at stake—that "Americanism" is menaced if they weaken in their stand. They say any spirit of compromise, or of retreat, on their part would be a betrayal of the radical spirit of the times everywhere.

Labor, through long experience, has adopted the doctrine that it must fight for every inch of terrain it gains; that gains made through other methods prove to be illusory. It may be stated to those who would be hasty in rejecting this idea that it is not lightly held, and that the data supporting it is impressive. After the manner of professional diplomats, they enjoy the conference in a somewhat morbid fashion as a "war of words," and are waiting to make mince-meat of their opponents the moment they venture out in the field of economics. This, of course, is what the employers will politely, but steadfastly, decline to do. They have been beaten too often in a straight economic argument with the laborites to enter the lists there voluntarily.

The Impatient Labor Element.
There is a strong element in the labor ranks which is in favor of demanding a "showdown" from the conference without delay—the element which L. E. Shepard, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, represented when he said:

"A man who is building a house does not start to think about the paint he will put on it before he has laid up the plans or built the foundation. It seems to me it is high time this conference got down to fundamentals. Is it going to declare for collective bargaining, or is it not?"

This concretely expresses the attitude of the labor group. They want to discuss principles. They have been discussing over labor economics become something for the world to think about. They were discussed at the British industrial conference, at the Canadian industrial conference, and at every great conference of industry since conferences have been held.

Employers Evasively Inclined.
The employers' group does not want to discuss principles; at least, it does not want to be bound down, or to be committed to them. In fact, the prevailing sentiment among the employers is that they do not want to be committed to anything "definite." The differences in the statement brought before the conference by labor on the one hand and the employers on the other are strongly marked on points where they would seem to be an element of similarity.

Labor asks for recognition of the "living wage" principle, a "living wage" which has been worked out with painstaking care by the Department of Labor, and has been officially promulgated by the government. The employers recognize no principle, but say that the worker "should receive a wage sufficient to maintain him and his family at a standard of living that should be satisfactory to a right-minded man in view of the prevailing cost of living, which should fairly recognize the quantity and quality of his productive effort and the value and length of his service, and reflect a participation on his part in the prosperity of the enterprise in which he is devoting his energies."

Fine As a Statement.
No one would raise objection to this statement of a wage principle merely as a statement, but there is nothing concrete, or definite, which guarantees, or assures, a living wage, or any

The Terrible Tempered Mr. Bang's Wife Claims That C. O. D. Meant— By FONTAINE FOX.

"CARRY ON DISGRACEFULLY"



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recognition of a minimum wage principle.

Labor asked for an eight-hour day. The employers do not approve, or deny, the request. They state that "hours should be sized at the point consistent with the health of the worker and his right to an adequate period of leisure for rest, recreation, homelife and self-development." The failure even to mention the eight-hour day surprised the labor group.

As to collective bargaining, the attitude of the employers seems to be that they will deal collectively only where they are forced to do so. It is a point of view in line with American labor history. Labor knows that its only salvation is power, there is no other route to the confirmation of its rights. That is the underlying reason for skepticism regarding the conference. It is the reason why withdrawal is talked of by the more radical members of the labor delegation. By remaining when they know there is no honest hope of getting together on fundamentals, they believe themselves to be subjected to a species of rhetorical attrition that damages their credit before the country.

Difficult For Outsider.
It is difficult for the outsider to understand this attitude. Organized labor is used to the hostility, or the indifference of the public, and has learned to fight its own battle. Labor feels that it has endured the subordination of work—that is, denial of its proper importance in the general fabric of life—altogether too long. It believes that nobody appreciates the manual worker at his true worth, highly paid in many cases as he is. Only when he ceases work, or is denied on strike, is his true importance brought home to the average American who manages to extract a living in nonproductive and semiparasitical occupations. It is the assumption of the latter type of American that, as a matter of course, all the good things of life belong to him, and that anything is good enough for the millions who do the real work of the world, that has brought labor to the point of revolt and defiance.

ALEXANDRIA NEWS

Virginia Shipyard to Launch
9,400-ton Steel Freighter
on October 25

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 12.—Another 9,400-ton steel freighter, the E. A. Morse, will be launched at noon on Saturday, October 25, at the yards of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation at this port. The Morse is a duplicate of four ships previously launched at the same yards, and is named for Edwin A. Morse, vice president of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, and son of Charles W. Morse, chairman of the board of directors of that corporation and president of the United States Steamship Company, of which the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation is a subsidiary.

Miss Margaret Baldwin Moss, daughter of Frederick H. Moss, of Markham, Va., and John Taylor Stephens of this city, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss Mary Whitehead, at Lovington, Amherst county, Va. The Rev. Frank Meek, rector of the Episcopal Church at that place, officiated. The bride's only attendant was her cousin, Miss Catherine Whitehead. The bridegroom had for his best man his brother, Henry Nevill Stephenson, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson will spend their honeymoon in the north, and will make their home in this city.

Miss Eleanor Skaggs and Barrett Young Williams, both of Washington, were married at noon yesterday in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, this city, by the Rev. Dr. William Jackson Morton. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Richard Skaggs, and Harry C. Rollins was the best man.

Mrs. Mollie V. Shuman has sold to Mr. E. K. M. Pinnell and Miss Mary E. Hellmuth, two houses and lots on the south side of Fairfax street, between Gibbon and Wilkes streets.

The Virginia Highland Citizens' Association of Alexandria county has submitted the name of H. H. Butler, vice president of the association, to the board of county supervisors for its consideration in connection with filling the place left vacant on the school board by the resignation of Mr. Zachary.

An oyster roast, at which those who participate will be appropriately costumed, will be held in the Alexandria town hall hall on Halloween night.

The Virginia Highlands community has recently completed the boring of a deep well which will serve the families in that vicinity with drinking water. A pump, run by electricity, has been installed and will furnish water at the rate of fifty gallons a minute.

SEEK NEW TRIAL FOR NEGRO SLAYER

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Attorneys for Maurice Mayes, negro politician convicted a week ago on the charge of killing Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, a white woman, here on August 30,

are planning to spring a sensation when motion for a new trial is argued before Judge Nelson next week.

They claim to have found grounds for a new trial in that the jury in reporting its verdict failed to stipulate that the defendant be put to death in the electric chair as required by the State statutes.

They will also claim an error in that the State relieved the twelfth juror after first accepting him when police officers whispered to the attorney general that the juror was a negro of the red-haired type.

DISTILL TEN GALLONS? HE'S NO AMATEUR, SAYS LAWYER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—"A man who can distill ten gallons of good whiskey in two days is no amateur or experimenter," was the declaration of Sam G. Harris, Assistant United States District Attorney, at the preliminary hearing of Joel Davis and Aquilla C. Barnard, charged with "moonshining." The pair were arrested one night recently as they were working at a still in a garage in the rear of 1514 Holmes street.

BOY, 5, SHOTS YOUTH

CAMILLA, Ga., Oct. 12.—Everett Cooker, aged five, son of a wealthy planter of Mitchell county, playfully picked up a pistol from a trunk in his father's home yesterday and shot Cecil Brock, aged twenty. Brock died a few minutes later.

BURGERS WRECK BUILDING.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Burglars who blew open the safe of the John E. Gels Lumber Company here got \$500 in cash and liberty bonds and practically wrecked the building with an overcharge of nitroglycerin.

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POSSE HUNTS NEGRO WHO ROBBED BANK

Lone Gunman Escapes to Swamps With Loot Said to Be \$15,000.

LAWRENCE, Va., Oct. 12.—Posse today are beating a swamp near here for an identified negro who robbed a bank at Albemarle yesterday of an amount said to be \$15,000.

When the streets of the town were practically deserted, the negro entered the bank, placed a gun at the head of T. P. Winborne, Jr., marched him to the safe, compelled him to take all the bank's available cash, place it in a package and turn it over to him. The negro then forced Winborne to escort him to the door, where he ran down the street. Winborne immediately gave the alarm and joined in the chase. The man was still in sight of the

posse when they opened fire. The negro returned the shots, and for several minutes a battle raged in the streets. During the running fight the negro dropped a sum of the money, about \$1,500, which was recovered.

FRENCHMAN FLIES IN AIRPLANE RUN BY HAND

LONDON, Oct. 12.—M. Passat, a Frenchman, is experimenting near London with a "Flip Flap" aeroplane worked by hand, in which he has already flown thirty yards at a height of six feet from the ground. It has two canvas wings on a bamboo framework which are flapped by a lever on each leg.

KILLED UNDER AUTO.

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 12.—James M. McFarland, prominent contractor, of Jacksonville, Ala., was instantly killed yesterday near his home when he lost control of his automobile, which plunged off a bridge and pinned him beneath the wreckage. A widow and one son survive him.

JACK FROST MAKES 'EM LOWER SKIRTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—It may be all right for Paris women to freeze their knees; that sort of thing goes well in Paris. But the short skirt fad, along with no stockings, is not destined to have an upsurge following in Chicago. Old Lake Michigan has a habit of sending out such chilly shafts that even a warmly-clad woman finds herself blue and shrunken, and no woman wants to be blue and shrunken.

SPANISH IMMIGRANTS DUE TODAY

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—The first immigrant ship to arrive here in five years will dock at Locust Point today with 600 passengers from Spain and a few from the West Indies.

PEOPLE OF POLAND SUFFER HARDSHIPS

WARSAW, Oct. 12.—Many districts in the war-torn areas of some parts of Poland are living under conditions approaching the hardships and uncouthness of the stone age. Five years of war brought Poland independence, but it also left her with fewer physical comforts than were possessed by the people of many centuries ago.

This description of districts behind the Polish "front" today is given by Major F. D. Towell, of Washington, who has just returned from a relief expedition to Brest Litovsk, Kobryn, Novogrodek, Vilna, Grodno, and other parts of the country. Food and clothing are the greatest need of the Poles. They are going about with little more covering than the uncivilized people of centuries ago, and they will starve to death during the coming winter unless America continues to give them aid, says Major Towell.

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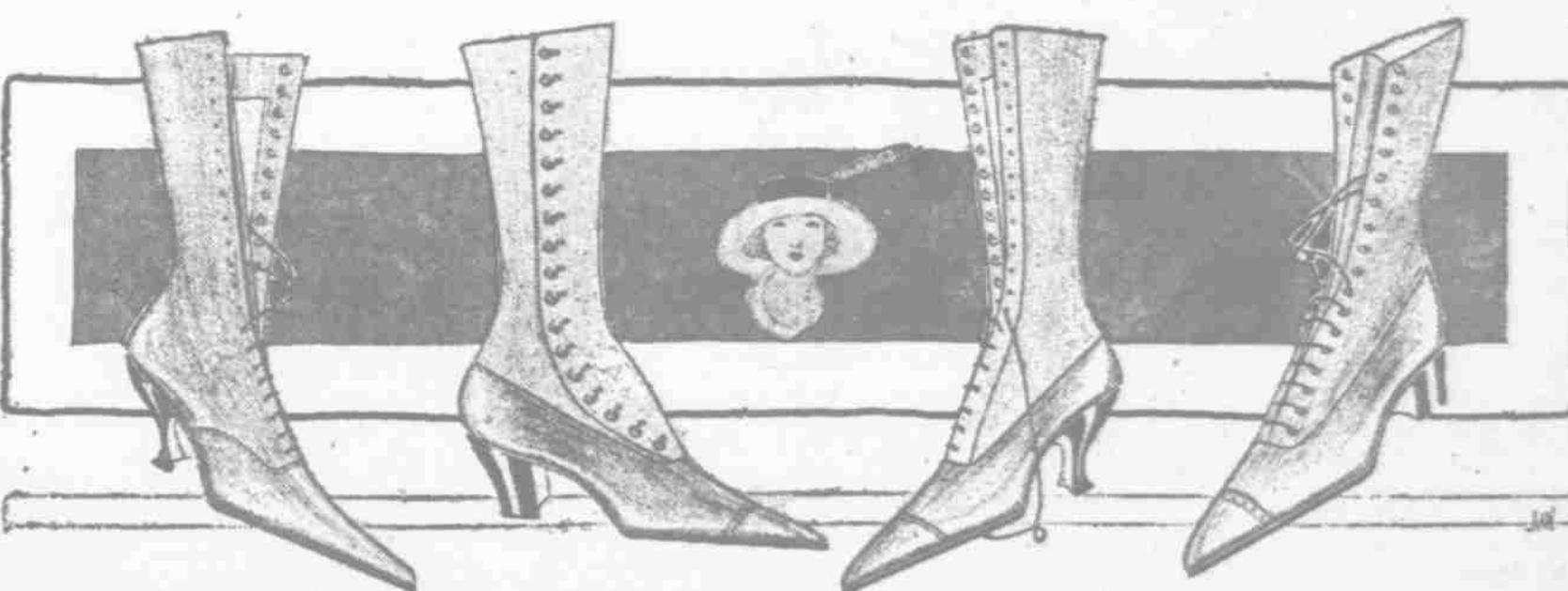
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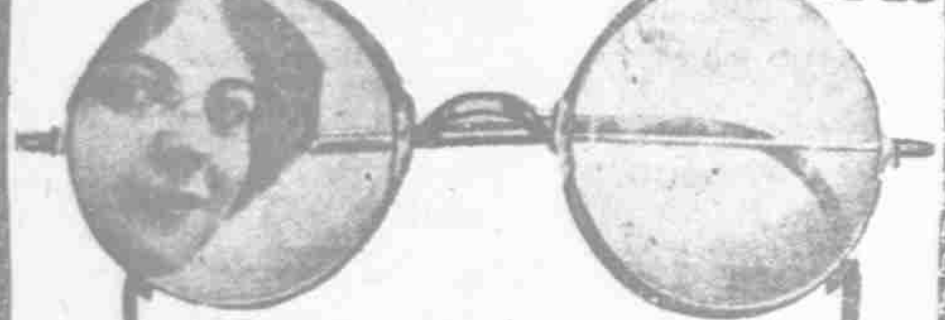
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